



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

stubble as usual, on the side of a knoll. I find these birds breeding as late as June in favorable localities, "barren fields with not much if any herbage in them," which shows they must at least raise two broods annually. Before nesting the male is very active, singing from early morning until late evening, both on the ground and high up in the air. But as soon as the female begins her incubation he becomes silent, and keeps in a distant part of the field to warn her, as I often have seen him do, by flying close to her in the nest, *but not alighting*, soon to be followed by her and chased around as when mating.

Where early in the season you saw dozens of pairs singing, you will be surprised at the quietness now. But after beating about the field you will begin to disturb them, and will find as many birds as formerly.—GEO. E. HARRIS, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

**Pine Grosbeak in Fulton Co., Kentucky.**—The Evening Grosbeak has not appeared this winter as yet, but he has been replaced by the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*), a flock of which, numbering eight or ten individuals, mostly females, appeared Feb. 7, 1888. On the 8th, 11th and 13th they were again seen, and on the 24th Mr. T. L. M'Cutchen who collected some for me in 1887, secured four specimens, one male and three females, but I was away from home, and he, not knowing the bird, did not keep them. On seeing me he gave me an excellent description of them and said he had shot, but not secured, a female on the 25th. Three or four females were seen yesterday, March 19 —L. O. PINDAR, *Hickman, Ky.*

**Occurrence of the Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*) and also of Maccown's Longspur (*Rhyncophanes maccownii*) in Apache Co., Arizona.**—During the winter of 1887-88, I had several times noticed a small flock of birds which I did not know, about a mile west of the town of St. Johns, the county seat of this county (Apache), but as I usually had only a rifle or six-shooter I was unable to obtain a specimen for identification. About the 8th of March, however, my friend Mr. E. W. Nelson stated that he had lately obtained several specimens of the Chestnut-collared Longspur and showed me several. I at once guessed that the unknown birds I had seen were of the same species, and next time I came in to St. Johns, on the 10th of March, I brought my shot-gun. On my way out I saw the little flock, and was fortunate enough to procure four specimens which I packed up and took out to the ranch. I skinned three which were all *C. ornatus*, but on taking up the fourth I was at once struck by the greater size, heavier beak, bay on the wing-coverts, and black cap of the specimen in my hand. I looked it up and found it was undoubtedly *Rhyncophanes maccownii*. Next day I shot a second specimen about twenty miles southwest of St. Johns, also two more of *C. ornatus*. I showed this specimen to Mr. Nelson on March 14 and he agreed with me as to the species. On the same day about a mile west of St. Johns I found a large flock of *R. maccownii*, and shot eleven more specimens. At

first during the winter there was only a small flock of *C. ornatus* to be seen with probably a few of *R. macconnii* scattered among them, but on March 14 *C. ornatus* was scattered all over the country west of St. Johns, and where I killed the eleven specimens of *R. macconnii* there was a flock of about 1000 *C. ornatus*. There were about 500 of *R. macconnii* in the flock out of which I got specimens and the two species seemed then to be separate. The nature of the country where I found both species was very barren, there was only a little short white gramma grass and a few weeds. Two of the specimens of *R. macconnii* I found on skinning had peculiar parasitical worms coiled up in the lower outer corner of the eye space; one had five and the other two of these worms. They were about .75 of an inch long and about as thick as a stout piece of sewing cotton, and of a bright yellow color. In both species of birds the males predominated, thus of thirteen *R. macconnii* but one was a female. Of eight *C. ornatus* but one was a female. This is the first time I have seen either species in this district, and as Dr. Coues in his Key to North American Birds, and also the A. O. U. Code and Check list mention both birds as rare west of the Rockies, I send this notice to 'The Auk.'—JOHN SWINBURNE, *St. Johns, Apache Co., Arizona.*

***Euethia canora* from Sombrero Key, Florida.**—A Bird new to the United States.—Mr. M. E. Spencer, keeper of the light at Sombrero Key, Fla., has just sent me a package of birds which killed themselves against his light during the past spring migration. Among them was a pair of short olive green wings which I was unable to identify. On submitting them to Mr. Ridgway, he at once pronounced them to belong to a species of *Euethia*, and comparison with specimens in the collection of the U. S. National Museum showed the species to be *E. canora*, the Melodious Grassquit, hitherto known only from Cuba. The bird was found dead on the lower platform of the light-tower on the morning of April 17, 1888. The wind was east, moderate; sky cloudy.

Another West Indian bird is thus added to the list of those known to occur on the islands and coast of southern Florida.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Washington, D. C.*

**An Abnormal Scarlet Tanager.**—A remarkable albino female Scarlet Tanager was procured at Germantown, May 8, 1888, and is now in my collection. The wings and tail are composed of pure white and ordinary blackish feathers in about equal proportions, while the wing-coverts consist of white, olive and canary-yellow feathers. All the rest of the plumage above and below is bright canary yellow, with one or two olivaceous feathers in the middle of the back. The legs and bill are very light pink. The bird was in company with several normal birds of the same species.—WITMER STONE, *Germantown, Pa.*

**Prothonotary Warbler in Ontario.**—While collecting Warblers near Hamilton on the morning of the 23d of May, 1888, I met a group which